

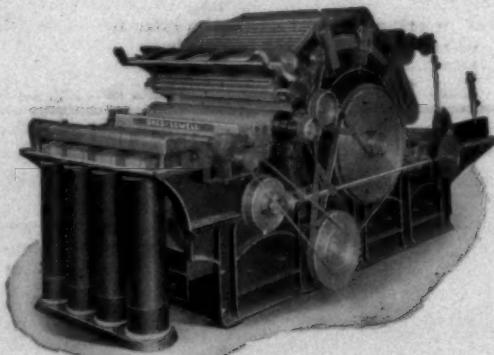
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 30, 1914

NUMBER 22

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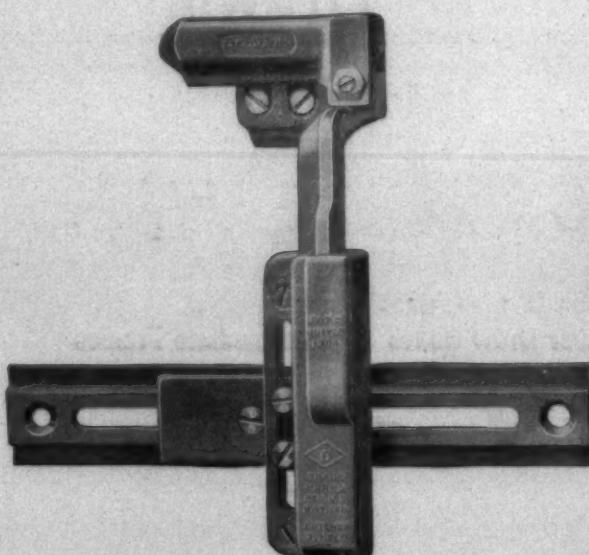
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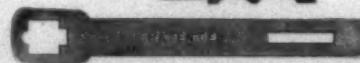
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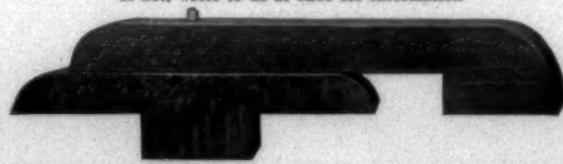
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 30, 1914

NUMBER 22

## *Standard Grading of Cotton*

In a recent bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture, the attention of cotton growers, merchants and spinners is called to the importance of the uniform standard for grading cotton, and also to the fact that although the same grade names are used in nearly all markets, they do not always have the same meaning. This inevitably results in confusion, which, however, it is hoped, will be done away with before long. An important step in this direction is the preservation by the department of agriculture of 50 sets of official samples of each grade in

the trade as half grades, the others as full grades.

The grade of cotton is dependent upon the amount of foreign matter or impurities, such as leaf, dirt and sand, which it contains and also the quantity of strings, motes, naps, gin-cut fiber, cut seed, and unripe fiber, and also to a certain extent color. In determining amount of foreign matter in the cotton the weather is a very important factor, either wind or rain being often responsible for an unusually large quantity of dirt or sand. Much of this foreign matter can be taken out by the use of cleaning attachments at the gin and

soil also has a distinct effect upon the color of cotton. The United States official standard requires that all cotton grading strict good middling or better should be of a bright cream or white color and free from discoloration. In the lower grades a fixed color is not so much insisted upon. The variations in color, however, have given rise to several trade names which it would be well for all persons interested in cotton to familiarize themselves with. There are standard or white "off color," "fair color," "spotted," "tinged" and stained." By adding these to the grade names different classes of the same grade are

make closer distinctions in this respect. Hitherto it has been found almost impossible to measure the staple exactly. It may be stated, however, that the addition of 1-16 of an inch in the length of the staple adds approximately as much to the value of cotton as a full grade does.

Just what this amounts to varies of course from year to year. Some statistics contained in the new bulletin which is published as farmers' bulletin 591, "The Classification and Grading of Cotton," show that at New Orleans in May 1914, middling standard cotton sold at 13 1-4 cents. At the same time good ordinary



Largest American Flag Ever Made.

This flag which is 50x95 feet, was made at the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., and the photo was taken at the mill. The cut was loaned to us by the Amoskeag Bulletin.

if cotton is sold strictly by grade. formed. therefore, the cost of this process (due to loss in weight) can be recovered in the markets. The various impurities and kinds of defects already mentioned cause waste in manufacture and for this reason the fewer of them the cotton contains the higher price it should bring.

In addition to the grade, cotton is also classed by its color. The most desired is a bright cream. This, however, is lost if the cotton is left in the field too long or it may be altered by heavy falls of rain. The

In considering prices of cotton, it should be remembered that the various grades do not indicate in any way the length of staple. It is usual to call cotton that averages 1 1-8 inches or more in length, staple cotton and less than 1 1-8 inches, short staple cotton. Length types are being issued by the department of agriculture in co-operation with the census bureau. Little difference is made in the price for the various lengths of short staple cotton but there is a tendency at present to

brought only 11 3-16 cents, and middling fair 14 9-16. From an eighth to 4 5-8 cents was deducted from the prices depending upon the amount of variation in color.

At the present time the differences in price for the various grades are fixed three times each year on the New York cotton exchange. This rule, however, has recently been revised and beginning on September 9, 1914, the price differences will be adjusted monthly. On September 1, 1914, the Liverpool market will adopt the new standards which it has agreed upon. These are much like the United States standard except that the word fully is used for our word strict. The lower grades

(Continued on Page 14.)

large vacuum tubes.

In these tubes there is no light to bleach, no air to oxidize, and no moisture to permit mildew. The samples, therefore, remain permanently unchanged and provide an authoritative standard from which other standards may be prepared and issued by commercial lots.

This standard is the outcome of an act passed by the 60th congress authorizing the establishment of nine official grades to be named as follows: Middling far, strict good middling, good middling, strict middling, middling, strict good ordinary and good ordinary. In this system of grading middling is taken as a basis. The grade names containing the words "strict" are known in

# The Situation Before the Cotton Textile Manufacturer

A. E. RICKARDS in the Electric Journal.

(Continued from Last Week.)

**Effect of increased Production.**

Taking as a working basis the data contained in Table IV, and using the figures for 1910, let us see what effect an 8.5 per cent increased output will have upon the profits. The cost of the materials was \$280,218; an increased output of 8.5 percent would increase this figure to \$304,036. The cost of wages was \$100,346; with the increase in production this item of expense would increase approximately 6 percent. Wages would not increase in the same ratio as the production because only part of the labor works upon a piece work basis. Hence the labor cost would be \$106,366. Salaries and miscellaneous expenses would remain the same. The total cost to manufacture with the increased production would be as follows:

Materials	\$304,036
Wages	106,366
Salaries	10,885
Miscellaneous expenses	27,213

Total cost of manufacture ..... \$448,700

The value of the product was \$574,616; with the increased output this figure would be \$623,458. The gross profit would be the difference between the value of the products and the cost to manufacture, which is \$174,758. To obtain this increased output would require an investment of approximately \$60,000; adding this to the former capital would make the total capital \$681,018. The per cent profit, obtained by dividing the capital into the gross profit, thus amounts to 25.6 percent. Since the gross profit was 9 percent in 1910, it is seen that an 8.5 percent increased output would have resulted in an increase of 21 percent on the gross profit.

**How to Increase Production.**

The question is how to increase production. The mill in which the preceding tests were made succeeded increasing their output by driving the machinery with motors. In most instances individual motors were direct-connected to the machines. Some of the departments, however, were arranged into small groups and each group driven by a motor.

The greater number of new mills built in the past few years and the additions to old mills are now driven by motors. Where attention was given to proper applications, these mills obtained a greater production than they could get with mechanical drive. Motors alone installed in a mill will not increase production; a most careful study must be given each application in order to secure the desired results.

**Horse-Power Required to Drive****Cotton Textile Machinery.**

The data in Table VII gives the horse-power required to drive textile machinery, as obtained by tests made in electrically-driven cotton mills. This data checks very closely with information furnished by the manufacturers of the machin-

ery and data received from some of the best cotton mill engineers. The data quoted is for normal operation. If the speed of the machinery should be increased the power and also the different kinds of power used in cotton textile establishments since 1870. The last column giving a prediction for 1920, require less power. The figures

TABLE VII—Power Required to Drive Cotton Textile Machinery.

Machine.	Horse-power.
Creighton Bale Breaker	2.0
Opener with feeder	2.5
Automatic feeder	1.8
One beater breaker	5.5
One beater breaker for duck mill	9.0
One beater breaker with exhaust fan and chute	7.5
Two beater breakers	7.5
Three beater breakers	9.0
One beater intermediate	4.5
Two beater intermediate	6.0
Three beater intermediate	8.0
One beater finisher	4.0
Two beater finisher	6.0
Three beater finisher	8.0
Cylinder Opener	6.0
One beater opener, vertical	4.0
Two beater opener, vertical	8.0
Exhaust opener	12.0
One beater opener without feeder	5.0
Two beater opener without feeder	10.0
Small porcupine opener	2.0
Top flat card	0.75
Revolving flat card	1.0
Railway head	0.75
Drawing frames	0
Silver lap	0.5
Ribbon lap	0.5
Six head combers, single nips	0.33
Six head combers, double nips	0.75
Slubbers	45 spindles per hp
Intermediate	45 spindles per hp
Roving frames	75 spindles per hp
Jack frames	90 spindles per hp

**Ring Spinning Frames**

Spindle	Spindles per Horse Power				
	7-10	12-15	20-30	30-40	40-50
Y'n	Y'n	Y'n	Y'n	Y'n	Y'n
5000 r.p.m.	140	150	170	...	...
5500 r.p.m.	125	140	150	...	...
6000 r.p.m.	110	125	140	...	...
6500 r.p.m.	100	110	125	...	...

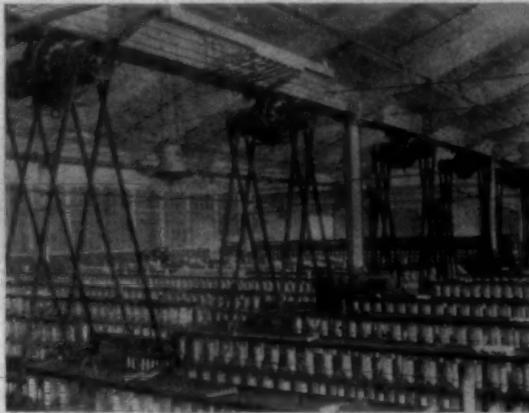


Fig. 3—Whitin Spinning and Twisting Machines operated by 20 Horse-Power, 1 120 R.P.M. Induction Motors, Arranged for Four-Frame Drive.

represent the net horse-power required at the driven shaft of the machine; to these should be added 20 percent to cover the friction loss between the machine and the driven head. The data applies to average conditions in a mill turning out an average class of goods; it will not hold good for those mills in which the product varies from the usual run of cotton goods.

**The Source of Power.**

Whether to produce power from an isolated power plant or purchase electricity from a power company, is a question now before many cotton manufacturers. The textile industry is growing so fast that a system of power should be installed that will allow for future growth. Purchased power offers this advantage as extensions and additions can be made at a minimum expense.

is based upon the power that will be used if the production reaches

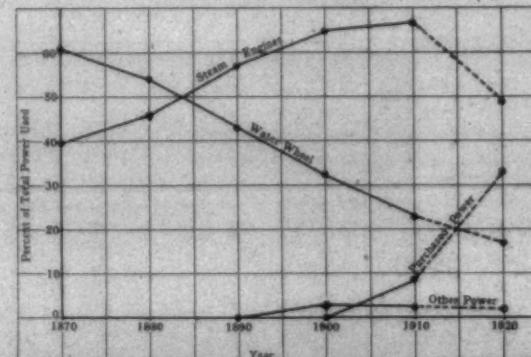


Fig. 5—Curves Showing Comparative Developments of Power Sources During the Present Decade.

the amount the writer predicts in the early part of this paper for the year 19120. A better idea of the

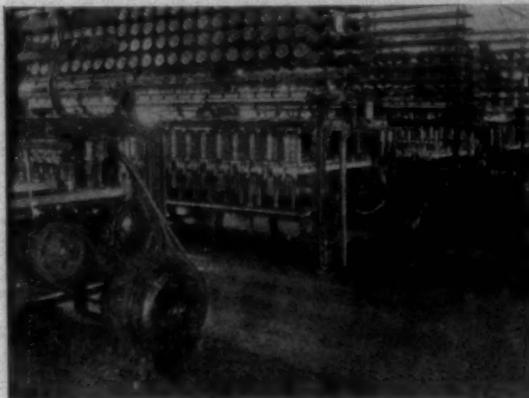


Fig. 4—Cotton Twisting Frames for the Manufacture of Army and Navy Duck

Chain driven by five horse-power, 1 700 R.P.M. textile type induction motors.

TABLE VIII—Power Used in Cotton Textile Establishments.

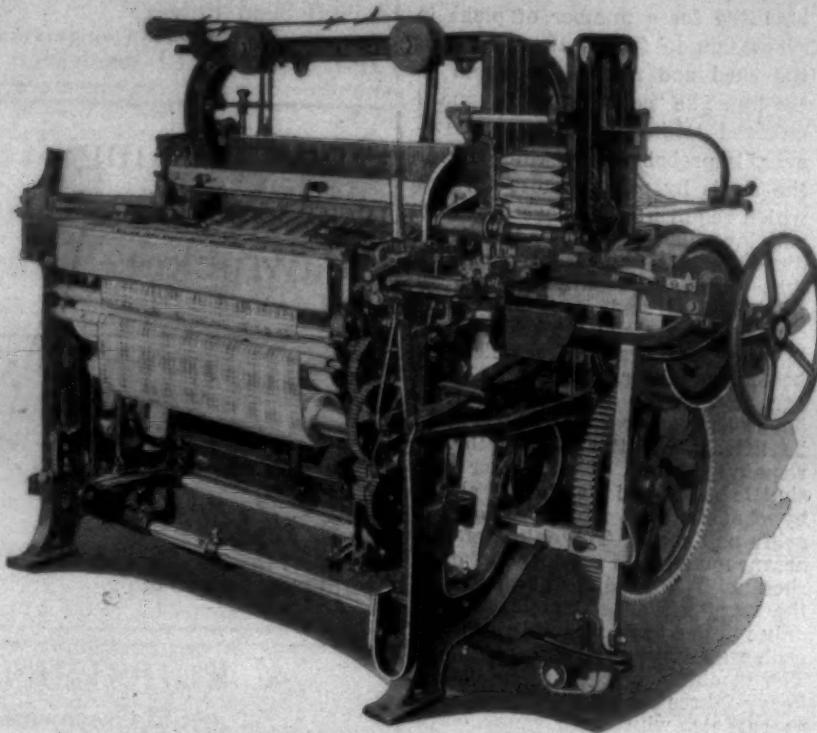
Year	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Estimated
Total horse-power	146,040	275,504	464,881	795,834	1,296,517	1,832,760	
Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Steam engines	55,967	110,750	265,509	514,176	869,838	990,000	
Percentage	39	46	57	64.6	67	48.8	
Water wheels	90,073	148,750	198,982	265,875	302,288	310,000	
Percentage	61	64	42.8	32.8	23.4	17	
Purchased Power				1922	108,512	606,760	
Percentage				0.2	8.4	33.2	
All other power				390	23,861	15,879	17,000
Percentage				0.2	2.9	1.2	1

ve Developments of Power Sources During the Present Decade.

**Mule Spinning.**

- High speed, coarse numbers—120 spindles per hp.
- High speed, fine numbers—130 spindles per hp.
- Moderate speed—160 spindles per hp.
- Spoolers, average—300 spindles per hp.
- Spoolers, heavy—100 to 200 spindles per hp.
- Twisters, heavy counts—25 to 35 spindles per hp.
- Twisters, fine counts—35 to 50 spindles per hp.
- Bobbin winders, horizontal—30 spindles per hp.
- Bobbin winders, vertical—50 spindles per hp.
- Cone winders—25 spindles per hp.
- Warpers—0.25 hp.
- Scrapers, 29 in. duck—3.0 hp.
- Scrapers, 44 in. duck—3.3 hp.
- Scrapers, 49 in. duck—4.9 hp.
- Beamers (duck mill) 1524 ends—7.5 hp.
- Looms, 30 to 36 in.—4 looms per hp.
- Looms, 40 to 72 in.—3 looms per hp.
- Looms, 81 to 90 in.—2 looms per hp.
- Looms, 99 to 108 in.—1 loom per hp.
- For magazine or shuttle changing looms add 15 per cent to above figures.
- Bag looms—3 looms per hp.
- Duck looms—3 looms per hp.
- Duck looms, wide—3 or 4 looms to 1.5 hp.
- Slashers—2 hp.
- Denn warpers—1 hp.
- Lap double, with carding frame and connections—25 hp.
- Filling winder (French type)—140 spindles per hp.
- Filling winder (Yorkshire type)—200 spindles per hp.
- Filling winder (Whetton type)—300 spindles per hp.

# CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS



AUTOMATIC GINGHAM LOOM

One of our latest productions for weaving goods of two or more colors in the filling. Like every loom we build, it has the advantage of a successful mill test.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WORCESTER, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Representative, ALEXANDER & GARSED, Charlotte, N. C.

Spindles per hp.  
Quick traverse winder—80 spindles per hp.  
Bundling press—5 hp.  
Banding machine— $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  hp.  
Double banding machine (3 hds)— $\frac{1}{4}$  hp.  
Double banding machine (6 hds)— $\frac{1}{2}$  hp.  
Ballining machine— $\frac{1}{4}$  hp.  
Yarn reel (single ordinary)—16 spindles per hp.  
Hank winder—5 reels per hp.  
Presses (125 ton)—2 hp.  
Presses (150 ton)—3.5 hp.  
Presses (250 ton)—8 hp.  
Measuring and inspecting machines— $\frac{1}{4}$  hp.  
Folding machines— $\frac{1}{4}$  hp.  
Shearing machines—2.5 hp.  
Brushing machines—1 to 3.5 hp.  
Sewing machines—10 hp.  
Thread extractor—1.75 hp.

selves—for instance, in 1870 of all the power used, 61 percent was water power and 39 percent steam. As a usual thing where water power is available the transportation facilities are poor. The curves show that as the steam engine was improved and better transportation afforded more steam power was used. Purchased power did not come into use to an appreciable extent until 1900. Ten years afterward it had reached 8 percent of the total power. The writer pre-

dicted that as during the past fifty years, by 1920 there will be an increase of 537,000 horse-power, of which, it is safe to say, the greater part will be electric. Furthermore with the rates now quoted by most power companies, the greater part of it will be purchased power.

#### Knitting Machines in China.

Considerable expansion occurred during the past 12 months in the knitting industry at Swatow, not only in increased numbers of home workers, but also in the establishment of a steam driven factory, which will commence operations in July, 1914. Heretofore, except for a small factory at Chaoyang, in which 20 hand machines were operated, this industry has been confined to the homes of the operators. It is, therefore, apparent that this factory marks an entirely new development in this industry locally, and should the venture prove profitable, it is reported that further expansion will follow.

The factory is 128 by 53 feet and 32 feet high, built of a kind of concrete, which is used extensively in all native construction work. The machinery will include 40 American automatic machines, 200 and 220 needles each, for knitting socks, 4 American winding machines, and about 20 machines for making towels, nets, and grass matting. A small steam laundry will also be run in connection with the knitting plant. The motive power will be furnished by a 40 horsepower steam engine and ordinary tube boiler. The building cost \$9,000 gold, power plant \$3,500, machine and accessories \$22,500. The factory will have a maximum daily output of 300 dozen pairs of socks, 50 dozen towels, and, in addition, nets and grass matting. About 200 hands will be employed, mostly girls and women, whose wages will average \$2.50 monthly with free board.

As has been noted, the home knitting industry expanded during the past year. Thirty-six hand machines for knitting socks and 40 semi-automatic ones were put into operation—increases of over 15 and 28 per cent, respectively. The new hand machines are largely English, while the semi-automatic ones are American. By the addition of these new machines the maximum output may be said to have increased by about 100 dozen pairs of socks per day. Five new machines for knitting coarse sweaters were also started during this period.—Consular Reports.

#### Playing Safe.

"Father," asked the young woman one day, "the piano is really my 'Why, yes, my dear.'"

"Wh yes, my dear."

"And when I marry," she continued, "I can take it with me, can't I?"

"Certainly, my dear," replied the father; "but don't tell anyone; it might injure your chance." —Ex.

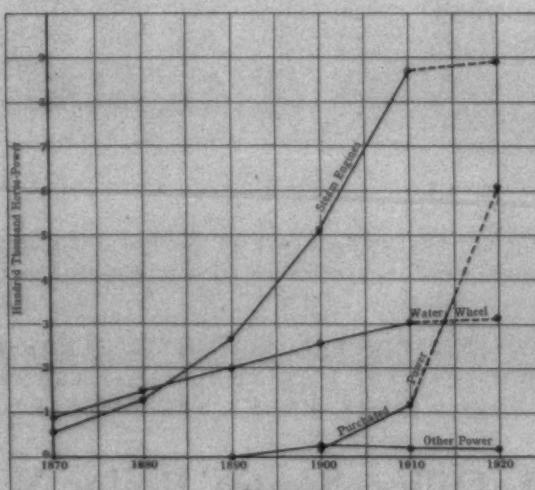


Fig. 6—Relative Amounts of Power Production From Various Sources.

trend of times and the tendency towards purchased power can be had by referring to Figs. 5 and 6, which illustrate graphically the different kinds of power used since 1870. These curves tell a story in them-

dicts that, as shown, by 1920, 38 percent of the total amount of power will be purchased.

At first glance this estimate may appear high, but if this industry grows in this decade at the same

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

## Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricius."

**Question.** — Show by sketches the structure of Madras muslin with one weft, and also with two wefts in addition to the ground weft. Explain briefly the method of shedding. If the cloth had 48 threads per inch in reed, and the design repeated every 16 inches, what size of jacquard would be required if the harness was a straight tie?

**Answer.** — Madras muslin is the name given to a fabre in which an extra weft is introduced into a plain gauze ground for the purpose of pattern production.

When not forming figure by so interlacing the extra weft, which is thick and soft, floats loosely on the surface, and is afterwards shorn away, thereby leaving a comparatively dense figure on a light, transparent, and firmly woven ground. The usual arrangement for shedding consists of an ordinary jacquard and harness, through the mails of which alternate warp threads are drawn. Intermediate warp threads are drawn between the harness cords, and through the eyes of a gauze reed, which is placed in front of the harness. One mail and one reed end are then drawn through each dent of the ordinary reed. Shedding then proceeds as follows:

First pick, fine weft. Gauze reed lifted to form cross shed.

Second pick, coarse weft. Harness lifts mails ends to form figure shed.

Third pick, fine weft. Gauze reed lifted to form open shed.

Fourth pick, coarse weft. Harness lifts mail ends for figure.

Between the fine picks the gauze reed is moved laterally to bring its threads up on the opposite sides of the mail ends. In the case of there being two extra wefts, two figure sheds would be formed by the harness between each ground or fine pick. With 48 ends per inch and a 48×16 inch pattern, there would be  $16 \times 48 = 768$  ends in all. Only half these, however, would be controlled by the jacquard, which would therefore require to contain 384 hooks.

**Question.** — Describe the construction and action of both centre shed and open shed jacquards. What is the object of each? Mention any fabrics for which either motion is preferable.

**Answer.** — The ordinary double lift jacquard gives what is sometimes called a "centre" shed by causing

warp threads, which are required to be lifted for a number of picks in succession to fall to the centre of the shed and return therefrom to the top. The "centre shed" jacquard referred to in the question, however, is probably that which forms the sheds by raising those threads which require to be above the weft, and lowering the remainder, equal distances above and below a central line. This is usually termed a "split" shed, and is produced by connecting the griffe with the bottom board or grate upon which the hooks normally rest, in such a manner that as the former rises with

hooks that control warp threads to be lifted the latter falls with the remaining hooks. Then, after the shuttle has passed the shed is closed by the contrary movement of the griffe and grate. The object of this arrangement is to produce a deep shed with a smaller movement of the warp threads. Thus the latter only require to be moved two inches each way to give a four inch shed. The machine is chiefly used for heavy fabrics with coarse weft, such as carpets, which are woven with large shuttles.

The object of open shed jacquards is to retain the warp threads, which require to be above the weft for successive picks, in the top line of the shed until they are required to fall to the lower line, and thereby reduce strain upon the threads and economize power. Cotton brocades are examples of fabrics for which such an arrangement would be suitable. Although there is a number of such machines on the market none appear to be entirely satisfactory, either because of increased complication and liability to derangement, or the more severe action upon the cards. Thus in one case each pair of hooks of a double lift machine were connected by a cord which supported a grooved pulley in its bend. This pulley was connected by means of a link with a second grooved pulley over which the tail cord was passed and then made fast to a bar. When one of the hooks was caused to be raised by a hole in the card, pulleys, tail cords, and warp threads were lifted. A hole in the next card then caused the second hook of the pair to be lifted, and as this began to rise the first hook began to descend. This caused the upper pulley merely to revolve without causing the change in its position, or in that of the lower pulley and tail cord. This continued until a blank in the card caused first one and then the other hook to fall to their normal position. Considerable trouble was, however, experienced with the pulleys and cords. Later machines are constructed on the principle of providing supplementary bends in the hooks and fixed "dwell" bars upon which the former spring after having been lifted the requisite distance by the griffe. The hooks are thereby supported until the pressure of a blank in the card forces the needles backward and shoots them off the dwell bars.

CLEAN FLOORS MEANS LOWEST FIRE RISK

SPECIAL

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Soft Soap Powder

1 pound makes 2 gallons Jelly or soft soap.  
In this way barrel lasts twice as long.

Prices and further details on request.

ALSO REGULAR WHITE STAR SAVOGRAN IF PREFERRED  
**INDIA ALKALI WORKS,**

Boston, Mass.

**Our Spinning Rings** SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

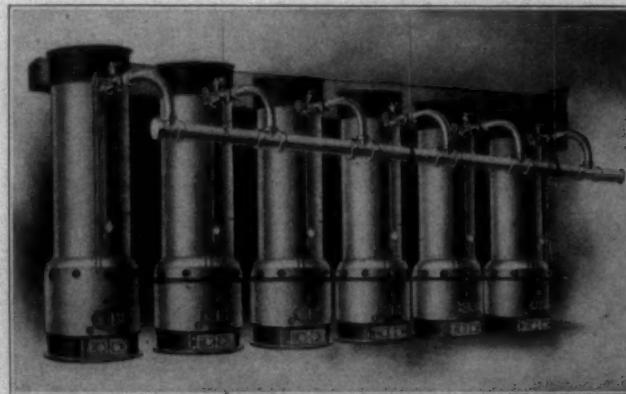
**THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY**  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings Soaps and Softeners  
FOR ALL TEXTILES

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Southern Office: Commercial National Bank Bldg, Charlotte  
**DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS**  
**SIZING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MATERIALS**  
**FAST VAT DYES--INDIGO**

## DILLON BOILERS



All DILLON BOILERS are built to meet Massachusetts Standard requirements and are certified to and are recorded in the State House at Boston.

INCLUDE HORIZONTAL, MANNING, STRAIGHT UP-  
RIGHT, SCOTCH MARINE AND LOCOMOTIVE  
TYPES.—KIERS, TANKS, STEAMERS, ETC.

**D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Works**  
Established 1870  
Incorporated 1906  
Fitchburg, Mass.

New York Office  
30 Church St.

Southern Representative  
J. S. COTHRAN, Charlotte, N. C.

# Complete Cotton Mill Equipment

## The Best Advice is Obtained from Specialists

### PICKING MACHINERY AND CARDS

POTTER & JOHNSTON MACHINE CO.  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.  
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

### SPINNING AND TWISTING MACHINERY

FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

### SPOOLING AND WINDING MACHINERY

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE CO.  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

### WARPING AND BEAMING MACHINERY

T. C. ENTWISTLE CO.  
LOWELL, MASS.

### Southern Office

Independence Bldg., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### Northern Office

Marshall Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

Question.—Given a jacquard harness straight tie on 196 hooks, if 92 threads were dented 1 in a dent 104 were dented 2 in a dent, what reed should be used if the harness was built to stand 3 inches to a repeat? If you had to use a reed 40 dents per inch, how many dents with single ends, and how many with double ends would be required to each repeat of the pattern?

Answer.—Ninety-two ends 1 in a dent would occupy 92 dents, and 104 ends 2 in a dent would occupy 52 dents, thus making a total of 144 dents per repeat of 3 inches. Hence there must be  $144 \div 3 = 48$  dents per inch in the reed.

As to the second part, with a 40 dent reed there would be 120 dents in a 3 inch repeat, that is 24 dents less than the reed in the preceding case, and these would have to be taken from the 1 in a dent portion, and made 2 in a dent. That is there would be 48 ends less in the one in a dent portion, thus leaving  $92 - 48 = 44$  ends 1 in a dent = 44 dents, and  $186 - 44 = 152$  ends 2 in a dent, or 76 dents. Or, more concisely, Let  $X$  denote the number of dents with 1 in a dent. And  $Y$  denote the number of dents with 2 in a dent.

Then  $X + 2Y = 196$   
and  $X + Y = 120$   
By subtracting  $Y = 76$   
and  $X = 120 - 76 = 44$ .

Question.—What is the difference between a Bedford cord and a pique? Give some idea of the means which have been, or could

be, adopted to produce ornamentation in both cloths. Could bleaching colors be advantageously employed in the production of these fabrics? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer.—The chief feature of both Bedford cords and piques is a woven corded or ribbed surface. But whereas the cords in the former case run lengthwise of the piece, or in the direction of the warp, they run weft-way or across the width of the piece in the latter case. The principle of construction also differs in the two styles, for the Bedford cords are produced by dividing a single series of warp threads into groups and interlacing alternate groups, and floating them beneath intermediate groups, while intermediate picks work in a similar manner with the other groups. This alternate interlacing and floating, together with the interlacing of the outside threads of each group with every pick of weft, produces well defined ridges and hollows. In piques two series of warp threads are used. The first is of fine lightly tensioned and interwoven with the weft in plain order for a number of picks according to the size of rib desired. The threads of the second warp, which is heavily tensioned and usually coarser in counts, are then lifted for one or two picks, with the result that the cloth is pulled down to form a "cutter" or furrow across its width. The raised effect of the unstitched portions of a pique may be emphasized by the introduction of "wadding" or

"stuffing" picks to lie loosely between the underneath floating stitching ends and the face cloth, and a similar effect may be given to Bedford cords by wadding ends. As to the ornamentation of the two styles methods adopted include the following: Variation in size of ribs and combination of ribs of different sizes; floating the face threads, either warp or weft, to form figures; the introduction of extra threads of color or of different materials either in the warp or the weft to form figured effects. Bleaching colors are largely used in the last named manner, or to form simple stripes or checks, in both styles, and the same are very suitable for the purpose because the bulk of Bedford cord and pique fabrics are used in the white state.

#### Discarding of Spinning Mules.

The discarding of mules by B. B. & R. Knight, in their mills at Natick, Pointiac, Arctic and Centreville, R. I., by the Pacific Mills, in their branch at Dover, N. H., and by the Merchants Manufacturing Company in Fall River, illustrate strikingly the steady substitution of the ring frame for the spinning mule in all parts of New England. The scrapping of the mules at Dover, N. H., resulted in the disbandment of one of the oldest mule spinning organizations in New England, and the action of B. B. & R. Knight will undoubtedly result similarly in Rhode Island if it is carried to a conclusion.

At one time there were as many

a 900 pairs of mules in Fall River, requiring about 1,300 spinners to run them. Today there are only about 242 pairs, requiring only about 270 spinners. The number would be even less today were it not for the fact that during the past few years some new fine goods mills, notably the Charlton and the Lincoln, have been built in Fall River and these naturally have been equipped partly with mules.—Daily Trade Record.

#### How He Fixed It.

"Papa," said the small boy, "Johnny Burton's goin' to have a birthday party next week and he said he'd invite me. An' I gotta take a present."

"A present?" said his father. "What for?"

"Johnny's birthday," replied the youth. "All the kids take presents."

Things hadn't gone right that day with Father and he was in bad humor.

"That's all nonsense," he declared. "Every day or two it's a present here or there. If you can't be invited without taking a present you'd better not go."

The boy made no answer. The next day the father regretted his hasty words and said to his son: "George, I brought a couple of books tonight for you to take to Johnny's party."

"It's too late now, Pa," said George gloomily. "I licked him today, so he wouldn't invite me."—Ex.

**Cotton-Bearing Trees of Siam.**

The following description of tree cotton of Siam is given in a recent book by the late Col. G. E. Gerini, "Siam and its Productions, Arts, and Manufactures":

In Siam there are three kinds of trees which produce arboreal cotton, or nun, namely, the ngiu, the ngau, and the nun trees. These are particularly numerous in the north, although they also occur in the southern Provinces of Siam. The trunk and branches of the ngiu, or red silk-cotton tree are thorny and the blossom red; the ngau has either yellowish or white flowers and is without thorns. Both these trees grow to great heights, some even attaining 50 meters (164 ft.), and have a girth of 2 1/2 meters (8.2 feet) or more. They grow in far larger numbers in the jungle than near the villages, for the most part spontaneously, only a few having been planted by man. Their blossom and fruit very much resemble those of the nun. As soon as the fruit reaches maturity it is gathered. A tree about 20 meters (65.6 feet) high yields on the average 3,000 to 6,000 pods. If by chance these are left too long upon the tree the shell bursts and the seeds, together with the silk cotton that surrounds them drop out. The cotton obtained from these two trees is yellowish white and almost as fine and glossy as silk.

The nun, or white silk-cotton tree, which yields the cotton commonly known as kapok, does not appear to be a native of Siam, for it is never found to grow in a wild state; it is even scanty in the neighborhood of villages, where it has made its appearance within the last 20 years or so. It is cultivated in Siam chiefly with a view to forming hedges, because it grows rapidly, and can be planted in thick rows. Moreover, its branches and foliage are so sparse as to cause no serious encumbrance and to cast but little shade, so that fruit trees planted under the nun thrive fairly well. It attains a medium height (about 15 meters, or 49.2 feet) and bears fruit rapidly. Its blossom resembles those of the ngiu and the ngau; except that it is only about half the size; its color is white or pale yellow. The fruit or pod is 12 to 15 centimeters (4.72 to 5.91 inches) long and from 2 to 6 centimeters (0.787 to 2.36 inches) in diameter. It does not burst when ripe, as in the two trees already de-

scribed, but remains intact upon the branch. The silk cotton within is other yellow creamy white.

The capsule, with its contents, makes a capital pocket fire carrier. It is about the size of a duck's egg, and by merely removing a piece of the shell at the top, in the shape of a cap, and lighting the cotton within, it will smoulder for hours. The cap should, of course, be replaced, and the capsule can then be safely carried in the pocket, with a fire ready to hand for any emergency.

The above three species of tree yield an enormous number of seeds, and as these contain much fatty matter oil is extracted from them. The tree cotton of Siam has not yet formed an article of export, because up to the present only that amount has been gathered which lies within easy reach in the inhabited tracts of the country. It is chiefly used for stuffing mattresses and cushions, being fairly soft and light. Its fiber, however, has little tensile strength in comparison with that of the grass cotton and is therefore unfit for textile purposes.

**Child Killed by Engine.**

Lela Wilson, 4-year-old daughter of G. H. Wilson, an operative of the Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., in leaving the door of her home a few steps from the railroad track was caught under the engine and instantly killed Friday afternoon.

**Dropped Dead.**

Joe McGinnis, a second hand in the spinning room of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, fell dead at his work Friday morning shortly after the mill began work. His health has not been good for some time past, but his death was a shock to his friends. He has been employed here for a number of years and is survived by his wife and four children.

**Tom Sizemore's Food**

Our good friend, Tom Sizemore, superintendent of the American Spinning Co. at Greenville, S. C., has sent us a petrified Irish potato. He must have thought we had the digestion of hippopotamus, but we are not going to attempt to eat it. It will go into the museum at the P. L. A. building.—Pelzer Correspondent of Greenville (S. C.) Daily News.

J. H. Barlow, superintendent of the Coosa Mfg. Co., Piedmont, Ala., has been spending a two weeks' vacation at Philadelphia.

**New Loom Harness Plant.**

E. A. Penoyer Loom Harness plant, to be located in the second floor of the Bomar building on South Liberty street, in Spartanburg, S. C., and will be in full operation August 1st. The greater part of the machinery has been installed, and the final shipment of apparatus from New England will arrive the earlier part of the week. The new plant will operate on a capital stock of \$3,500 for the present, but Mr. Penoyer states that as the business grows he will increase his plant to meet the increase demands. The working force will number six for the present.

E. A. Penoyer, organizer of the plant was for 10 years superintendent of the Andrews-Loom Reed and Harness Works, which has successfully operated in Spartanburg for a number of years.

**Orr Mills Picnic.**

Leaving on a special train over the Blue Ridge railroad Saturday morning, a large number of the operatives of the Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C., went to Jolly Springs for the annual picnic which the workers of this mill hold every year and always look forward to with the greatest interest and pleasure.

The special train consisted of four passenger coaches and a box car and the entire train was heavily loaded, especially the box car. This portion of the train was by far the most interesting and well it might be, because it would be a difficult matter to think of any choice delicacy not carried for the dinner.

About 600 of the mill people were on hand, when the train left the city. Jolly Springs was reached about 10 o'clock and after unloading barrel after barrel of free lemonade, the festivities of the day began. James D. Hammett was on hand and entered into the spirit of the occasion in a hearty manner.

Athletic events including races of many kinds were the features of the day.

"Robert," said the teacher sternly, "did your father whip you for what you did in school yesterday?"

"No Ma'am," said Robert, "he didn't. He said it would hurt him

## NOT A TWISTED EYE

### In "GARLAND" Cabled Twine Loom Harnesses

Our experience shows that for all ordinary weaving, cabled twine loom harnesses weave best and wear longest. This twine is hard to knit and difficult to finish but our harnesses are so carefully made and so thoroughly inspected that every cabled twine harness which we send out is smoothly finished and free from twisted eyes.

**GARLAND MFG. CO.**   
Saco, Maine

more than it would me."

"Nonsense!" replied the teacher; "our father is entirely too sympathetic."

"Oh, I don't know," said Robert; "Paw's got rheumatism in both arms."—Ex.

# W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR  
**ASHWORTH BROTHERS**  
Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### An Error.

Editor:

There was a slight typographical error in my answer to F. C. B. and I am afraid that it will cause my calculation to be misunderstood.

In the first calculation you have  $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ , where it should be  $5 + 1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Also in the formula the third figure above the line should be 14, whereas you have it 13.

John W.

### Sizing Material.

Editor:

As I do not often see much on your discussion page relative to the important question of sizing I will give a brief sketch of what sizing is composed:

Sizing ingredients may be divided into five groups, namely:—(1) Adhesives or agglutinants, which increase the strength and elasticity of the yarn, and fix other substances firmly upon it; (2) softeners or lubricants which render the sized yarn soft and pliable; (3) weighting substances which increase the weight of the yarn; (4) deliquescent or moisteners which keep the yarn soft and pliable and the adhesives in the best condition for retaining their hold upon the yarn and upon the other ingredients; and (5) antiseptics which prevent the development or growth of mildew upon the yarn. Of the first group the chief are (a) flours of wheat, sago and rice; (b) starches of the same substances, and also of Indian corn and the potato; (c) gums of various kinds; (d) Irish moss. Wheat flour is chiefly used for heavy sizing; sago flour for light or pure sizing; starches for increasing the bulk of the yarn; also for colored yarns. Gums are used for extra heavy sizing, and when a stiff, wiry feel is required on the yarn. The chief softeners are tallow, oils, wax, soap, and glycerine. Tallow is used in sizing all kinds of goods. Palm oil and cocoa nut oil are used because of their cheapness, although they have a very low melting point; wax is used when the cloth has not to undergo finishing, i. e., bleaching, dyeing or printing processes. Soap can only be used in limited quantities on account of its liability to frothing, and glycerine is used for grey cloths. China clay is practically the only weighting substance used, but Epsom and Glauber salts are also used to a limited extent. Magnesium chloride is the chief deliquescent substance, but calcium chloride is also used by many sizers; these substances should never be used when the cloth is to be passed over hot rollers or singed. Zinc chloride is practically the only antiseptic substance used to prevent the growth of mildew. The effect of a deficiency of any of the foregoing substances in a size mixing upon the cloth produced will be obvious from its nature and purpose. Substances which affect the

cloth when used in excess are softeners which give a greasy feel to the cloth, or affect its color; deliquescents which increase the tendency to mildew and to develop iron stains.—E. R. S.

### Loom Crank Presses.

The Clayton-Jones Mfg. Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., which recently put on the market a loom crank shaft press for removing broken loom crank shafts have sold a large number to mills and they are giving satisfaction. The following is the type of letter which they are receiving from customers:

Belton, S. C., July 16, 1914.

The Clayton-Jones Mfg. Co.,  
Fayetteville, N. C.

Gentlemen:

After trying out your Loom Crank Shaft Press I find it very satisfactory, and have decided to buy it. Please send bill for same to Belton Mills. I will O. K. it and they will send check at once.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) C. H. Strickland,  
CHS/H Supt.

An efficient press that will remove broken crank shafts without the trouble and loss of time usually incident to such matters, is a good investment for any mill and Clayton-Jones Mfg. Co. seem to have such a machine.

### To Manufacture Taylor Shuttle.

W. B. Brown of Westminster, S. C., was in Greenville, S. C., last week and he called on Robt. A. Taylor, at the Dunean Mills to confer with him in reference to manufacturing Mr. Taylor's new invention in hand threading shuttles with friction attachment. They came to satisfactory terms. Mr. Taylor's shuttle will be manufactured by the Westminster Shuttle Works, under con-

tract and placed on the market. Mr. Taylor is said to have recently received orders from a number of mills.

### A Funny Idea.

In the July number of "The Wonalanset Way," a small publication at Nashua, N. H., Harry H. Blunt, a textile manufacturer gives an account of a recent trip South and among other things says:

"Southern travel means night traveling in order to "make" time. Going along the Southern Railway, which is said to serve more textile mills than any railroad in the United States unless it is the New Haven, I was struck by the apparent amount of night work going on. Every cotton mill was lighted from top to bottom. That was a mighty good indication of good business. It was pleasant to see it until I came to three in succession that had their windows open. There wasn't a soul in sight in any one of those three mills. The electricity was used as advertisement. Stung! You have heard that it is impossible to get ahead of a cotton man south of the Mason and Dixon Line."

We have read some funny accounts written by tourists but this story by a "night traveler" beats anything we have ever heard.

Why the mills should want to advertise in such a way and how they could advertise by keeping the lights burning at night is beyond us. Because Mr. Blunt did not see the windows filled with operatives he assumed that the mills were paying an electric light bill for advertising purposes and yet the name of the mill could not be seen in any case.

### Thinks Citizens Would Take Baths.

One of our prominent dry goods

merchants tells us that one of his reasons for wanting waterworks is that he has a lot of Turkish bath towels on hand which he bought three years ago, and he thinks that water works will help the sale of them.—News and Herald, Winnsboro, S. C.

### Died From Wound.

Henry Long, a 20-year-old boy, employed by the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, died Friday morning as the result of a knife wound inflicted about three weeks ago by Marshall Sanders, another employee of the mill. It seems that in play Sanders threw his knife at Long and inflicted a wound in his leg which was not considered serious at that time, but later proved fatal.

### Wannonah Mills No. 1. Lexington, N. C.

W. E. Holt, Jr.	Manager
P. A. Safron.	Carder and Spinner
C. B. Yates.	Beamer
W. U. Richardson.	Weaver
Ed. Norwood.	Cloth Room
J. C. Parker.	Master Mechanic

### Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

C. A. Hunt.	Superintendent
M. L. File.	Carder
J. E. Carter.	Weaver and Cloth Rm
A. L. Crissman.	Master Mechanic

### Amazon Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

O. L. Wagstaff.	Superintendent
J. W. Bost.	Carder
J. C. Tiddy.	Spinner
C. R. Russell.	Night Carder
L. W. Hansell.	Master Mechanic

### Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd.	Superintendent
Z. G. Holdsworth.	Carder
W. B. Warren.	Spinner
W. M. Bailey.	Master Mechanic

### Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.

J. M. Gamewell.	Superintendent
D. H. Townsend.	Carder
J. R. Young.	Spinner
S. P. Bland.	Weaver
J. F. Darracott.	Cloth Room
J. L. Johnson.	Machinist
V. B. Lindsay.	Master Mechanic

### Wannonah Mills No. 2. Lexington, N. C.

W. E. Holt, Jr.	Manager
W. S. Farlow.	Carder
C. L. Coggins.	Spinner
B. L. Michael.	Weaver
Ed. Norwood.	Cloth Room
J. O. Wagener.	Warping and Slashing
J. C. Parker.	Master Mechanic

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By  
Clark Publishing Company

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Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, JULY 30

### Directory Orders.

### Crop Prospects.

Although the July 1st, 1914, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills has been issued less than a month, orders of that edition have already exceeded the total sales of any previous edition and additional orders are coming in every day.

The growth in popularity of Clark's Directory has been due to the fact that it has distinctly made good in the field which it covers and is recognized today as by far the most accurate information that can be obtained relative to Southern cotton mills.

Unless a directory is accurate in all details it can not be relied upon and with that knowledge before us we spared no trouble or expense in getting correct data, and because previous editions have been found reliable, the demand for the present edition has broken the record.

The section "Hints for Traveling Men," which we added to the new edition seems to be much appreciated by traveling men as it gives them valuable information.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued an estimate placing the cotton acreage for 1914 as 36,960,000, as against 37,450,000 (revised estimate) for 1913, this being a decrease of 490,000 acres.

On 37,450,000 last year we raised a crop of 14,156,000 bales, of an average weight of 500 pounds, which was a yield per acre of .38 of a bale.

The size of a crop is the number of acres multiplied by the yield per acre and when ever those interested in cotton can be brought to make their estimates upon that basis the speculator will find a much less fertile field.

The lowest yield per acre in recent years has been .33 of a bale and the highest has been .46, and it is safe to assume in the absence of abnormal conditions that the 1914 yield will be somewhere between .33 and .46 bale per acre. Having

planted 36,960,000 acres this year the

somewhere between these figures. If the yield per acre is the same as last year the crop will be 14,044,000 bales.

Having 36,960,000 acres planted it is interesting to note the size of crop that would be produced at the different yields per acre.

Bales per acre.	Total Bales
.33	12,196,000
.34	12,566,000
.35	12,936,000
.36	13,306,000
.37	13,675,000
.38	14,044,000
.39	14,414,000
.40	14,784,000
.41	15,134,000
.42	15,523,000
.43	15,893,000
.44	16,262,000
.45	16,632,000
.46	17,000,000

If we can determine from the growing conditions the average yield per acre to expect we will have a correct idea of the size of crop that will result.

Of course some will claim that on account of the question of the accuracy of acreage, this method can not be used but we can assume that the government acreage estimate is as accurate one year as another and it is therefore merely a comparative proposition.

We know the number of bales raised last year and from the acreage figures of last year we determined that the average yield per acre was .38 bales, but if the acreage was in fact a million less than estimated it simply means that the yield per acre was .40 instead of .38 and the acreage multiplied by the yield per acre will give the same result in either case.

The most unfortunate thing is that we can not determine from the monthly condition reports what yield per acre can be expected.

A careful analysis of condition reports for the past twelve years will produce no law that can be followed.

Good condition reports of special months or good averages for the season have in one case produced a large yield per acre while in other cases the same figures have resulted in a very low yield.

Some idea can however be obtained from general information relative to the crop condition and from that an idea of the prospective yield per acre can be formed, provided the information is not that furnished by speculators for the purpose of creating opinion.

We would not attempt to foretell the size of the 1914 crop, but from information in hand we would estimate that fully an average yield per acre is indicated at the present time.

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

### More About Fink.

#### Union Bleaching and Finishing Co.

Greenville, S. C., July 24, 1914.

Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen: In return for the courtesy you extended recently in furnishing me some information about Fink, you may be interested in knowing just what happened to him here. He called on the writer Tuesday afternoon and after hearing his proposition, recognizing it as identical in every detail including the name, as the one by which the writer was swindled over 20 years ago in Richmond, Va., we detained him in this office without any process of law, until we were able after quite a delay, to get a warrant for him on the charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretense.

We then got into communication with various people, including yourselves, and on the information furnished were able to have two warrants issued for him, one by the \_\_\_\_\_ Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., and the other by \_\_\_\_\_ Cotton Mills, \_\_\_\_\_, Ala. The sheriff from the latter place is now on the way here for the purpose of getting him, due to arrive this afternoon. If he declines to go without requisition there will still be two or three days delay in getting him, otherwise they should leave here for that place probably tonight.

We suppose you will be glad to give the necessary publicity to the matter so that others may possibly avoid being defrauded by him if he should now get away under bond, or by his brother, who is still at large.

Yours truly,  
J. W. Arrington, President.

W. J. Fink, of Washington City, the man who was arrested charged with an attempt to defraud John W. Arrington, president of the Union Bleaching and Finishing company is in the Gates Hotel, under the custody of Jake Gosnell, deputy sheriff. Fink it is said, is very averse to getting his name in the papers and has tried it is said, to keep from being written up.

It is said that officers from both Tennessee and Alabama are headed this way with requisition papers, and if this be true it is highly probable that he is charged with swindling people in other places. -Greenville Daily News.

W. B. Fink, of New York city and Mrs. O. Donovan of Washington, D. C., brother and sister, respectively, of W. J. Fink, the man now held at the county jail on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, have written Jailer Kellar regarding their brother's case and have asked that he be shown every consideration possible.

Neither the prisoner nor his relatives have made any attempt to secure bail, and according to Fink himself no such effort will be made.

Other than the receipt of letters from Fink's relatives there were no new developments in the case. He

(Continued on Page 16.)

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

11

ALBANY



GREASE

Lubricates mill machinery without waste

YOUR DEALER SELLS  
Albany Grease

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.  
708-10 Washington Street, New York

Send for samples and cup and try it

NO CHARGES—  
Write now

SPINNING  
FRAMES.

COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,  
LOOMS.

## PERSONAL NEWS

O. F. Benton of Gainesville, Ga., has accepted a position with the Berryton (Ga.) Mills.

L. L. Bowen has resigned as overseer of weave room at the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

G. P. Thompson, superintendent of the Trion (Ga.) Company, has been on a short trip to Kentucky.

D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, left last week on a two weeks' vacation.

G. W. Medley has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

Jesse Poplin of Kannapolis, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

Lawson Eudy of Rockwell, N. C., is now grinding cards at Kannapolis, N. C.

J. E. Arnold has resigned as superintendent of the mill village school at Bennettsville, S. C.

A. E. Osborne has resigned as overseer carding at the Seneca (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Yancey L. Yon of Canton, Ga., has accepted a position with the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga.

Arthur Gainer is now fixing looms at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Floyd Edwards has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Dallas Mfg. Co., Hartsville, Ala.

E. F. Brown has resigned as superintendent of the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

C. L. Eppley of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Kershaw Cotton Mills.

Gus McCurry has resigned his position at the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills and moved to Ware Shoals, S. C.

S. B. Shipp has resigned as superintendent of the Wilson (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position with the D. E. Converse Co., Glendale, S. C.

Alex. Roberts, Supt., and J. L. Phillips, overseer of weaving, at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., paid us a visit last Saturday.

J. W. Crouch has become carder overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Columbia (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

Geo. D. Simpkins has accepted a position as second hand in spinning, spooling, warping and twisting at the Columbia (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

W. P. Crow, who has been card-grinder for the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., is now grinding cards at the Tucapau (S. C.) Mills.

C. E. Tucker, superintendent of the Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C., will be superintendent of the new National Yarn Mills of that place.

J. M. Knight has resigned as second hand in spinning at Henrietta, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. C. Tiddy has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

Geo. Godfrey of the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, made a trip to Georgia while the mill was stopped last week.

Rufus M. Sanderson has accepted a position in the office of the National Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

H. C. Bosbee of Columbia, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the LaFayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

H. S. Duff, formerly machinist at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C., is now filling a similar position at the American Machine & Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Virginia Lash has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Nokomis Mills of the same place.

Sam Byrd has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Dillon Mills, Hamer, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Dresden Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

Luke Fowler has resigned as dyer at the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Delgado Mills of the same place.

S. W. Robinson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills to enter the mercantile business at Camden, S. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



Six new Cotton Mill Accounts every month is not bad is it? That has been our average for some time past. Don't you think we must have the goods? Our Mr. HARRY SCRIVENS would like to meet your practical man.

**Philadelphia Belting Company**

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## WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture.

Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,

Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Lafayette, Ga.**—The Union Cotton Mills have closed down for two weeks for cleaning and overhauling.

**Lanett, Ala.**—The Lanett Cotton Mills have ordered a filling conditioning machine from the G. G. Sargent's Sons of Graniteville, Mass.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—A. P. Pfeifer of New Brunswick, N. J., is endeavoring to promote a \$300,000 cotton mill for this place.

**Newnan, Ga.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newnan Cotton Mills was held in the Company's office on Monday, July 27th.

**Rome, Ga.**—Anchor Duck Mills have increased authorized capital stock from \$250,000 to \$600,000.

**Athens, Ga.**—The Athens Mfg. Co. will install two new water wheels in Mill No. 1.  
ADD FINK

**New Orleans, La.**—The Maginnis Mills have placed an order for Turbo Humidifiers with the G. M. Parks Co., of Fitchburg, Mass.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The LaGrange Mills will install some additional humidifier heads which they have purchased from the G. M. Parks Co. of Fitchburg, Mass.

**Camden, S. C.**—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hermitage Cotton Mills will be held at Camden, S. C., on Tuesday, August 4, 1914.

**Reynolds, Ga.**—The plant of the Bibb Mfg. Co. at this place has closed down for a short time while new Babcock & Wilcox boilers are being installed.

**Greensboro, Ga.**—The Mary-Leila Mill has closed down for a while. Some changes will be made in the machinery and a new smoke stack put in. It will take about six weeks or two months to make the change.

**Nashville, Tenn.**—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the federal court here by the Nashville Woolen Mills Company of this city. Liabilities are \$90,085.29, with assets of \$164,218.75.

**Tarboro, N. C.**—The Tarboro Cotton Factory was sold in its entirety on June 26th, to Henry Station of Tarboro for \$29,000 plus \$100,000 first mortgage bonds. Mr. Station has not announced his plans.

**Belmont, N. C.**—National Yarn Mills are proceeding with construction and have built cotton warehouses; commenced erection 1-story 340x128-ft. mill building; expects to install about 12,500 spindles. Machinery will be purchased during the last of August or first of Sept.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Dunean Mills have filed notice of an increase in capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,790,000 with the secretary of state.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—The Elford Mfg. Co. is building a new addition to their mill No. 1 in order to increase the carding capacity. This addition will be about 50x75 feet and the work is to be completed by September 1.

**Lindale, Ga.**—The Massachusetts Mills in Georgia closed down last Friday night for one week, to give the employees their annual week's vacation. The mills will resume operation again Monday, August 3, as usual.

**Greers, S. C.**—The Greers Plant of the Victor Mfg. Co. has placed an order with J. S. Cothran of Charlotte, N. C., for eight 250 horse power Manning boilers to be built by the D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Co., of Fitchburg, Mass.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Cone Export & Commission Co. has booked a volume of orders for its new line of printed drills, which are made of pure indigo, and are now printed in a new print works called Proximity, in Greensboro, N. C.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Chamber of Commerce is making a special effort to secure knitting mills for Greensboro. There are none in this city now, but most of the neighboring towns have one or more plants.

**Clifton, S. C.**—The Clifton Co.'s mills are having to continue curtailing on account of insufficient water power, caused from a long drought. The whole of the weaving department closed for the day last Friday.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The Eureka Cotton Mills, Englewood, will add double equipment, to increase the output of knitting yarns. About \$7,700 will be the cost of 136x76-foot building, which the company will erect and \$25,000 for 3,300 spindles, with accompanying equipment, to be added. Contract has been let for the building.

We will be pleased to send to the one responsible for weave room costs a sample of the shuttle we believe the most economical for you to use. Simply send us a worn shuttle and a full filling bobbin such as you are now using. The worn shuttle will explain your needs to us quite clearly. We'll write you fully explaining our shuttle. This service is free. You assume no obligations.

WRITE TODAY  
**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY**  
Woonsocket, R. I.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—A special meeting of the directors of the Avondale Mills of Birmingham, has been called for August 17, to consider an increase in the capital stock of \$250,000.

**Newton, N. C.**—The Newton Cotton Mills are enlarging their plant. A room 75 x 100 feet will be added. This and the Clyde Cotton Mills are running on full time. There is no sign of hard times here.

**Douglasville, Ga.**—Douglas Hosiery Mill has completed its plant and is manufacturing 200-needle half-hose. This company was organized in February with an authorized capital of \$25,000, and its officers are: J. T. Duncan, president-treasurer; M. E. Geer, secretary; D. W. Brown, superintendent; E. L. Rhodes (of Atlanta), vice-president.

**Clover, S. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company held in the company's office July 9th, the usual 10 per cent dividend was declared and all the officers were re-elected. The company is now erecting a system of air-conditioning the mill which will greatly improve working conditions and the quality of production.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—The industrial expansion of Los Angeles, which will embrace as the initial step the establishment here of a cotton mill, has been undertaken by the Los Angeles Sales Managers Association. It is understood that the only cotton mill in this section of the Southwest is at Oakland, Cal. The enterprise, it is pointed out, could look to Imperial Valley for the greater part, if not all, of its raw material.

**Concord, N. C.**—A meeting of the directors of the Cannon, Gibson and Cabarrus cotton mills was held last week in the office of the Cabarrus Savings Bank. The roprts of the officers showed the mills to be in fine condition and the directors of each mill declared a dividend. The Cannon mill paid a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent; the Gibson 4 per cent and the Cabarrus 4 per cent.

**Pineville, N. C.**—The Chadwick-Hoskins Mill Company have erected an immense water tank which contains an almost unlimited supply of water which will be utilized for various purposes, particularly in case of fire. The tank is as high as the smoke stack of the mill and is visible for a considerable distance in

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—Claims aggregating \$25,000 against the Wellford Manufacturing company, which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, were filed with S. T. Lanham, master in equity, last week. The Wellford Manufacturing company was purchased at receiver's sale by Alfred Moore. Another reference in the case has been set for August 10.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—The Secretary of State has issued a charter for the Jamack Cotton Mills Company of Salisbury, authorized capital \$100,000 and \$50,000 subscribed by M. L. Jackson, W. A. and J. C. McCauley.

This company will take over the Littman Mills, which have been leased for some time by M. L. Jackson and it is reported that additional looms will be added.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—The Peerless Cotton Mills have been organized by the election of A. E. Young as president and A. H. Van Deventer as secretary and treasurer. Financial arrangements have been completed and machinery has been purchased which will consist of Potter & Johnston lappers and cards, Woonsocket speeders and drawing, Fales & Jenks spinning and Easton & Burnham spoolers. The equipment will consist of 17,000 spindles on hosiery yarns and will be installed in building that formerly belonged to the Josephine Mills.

**New Orleans, La.**—After being idle for more than three years the Maginnis Mills were placed in operation last week. As previously mentioned, the plant was bought by E. V. Benjamin, of Mente & Co., New Orleans, in May, and Louis Kohlmann manager and W. Loeber Landau, superintendent. Sheetings, drills, ducks and osnaburgs are manufactured, a large part of the product being devoted to the manufacture of plain and cement bags. The equipment of the mills previous to the installation of new equipment was given as 130 cards, 1,302 looms and 40,752 spindles.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The auxiliary steam plant at the Orr Mills, which formerly consisted of a one thousand horse-power Westinghouse engine, is being replaced with one of the latest type steam turbines, the old engine having been consigned to the scrap heap early in the year. This new engine, it is said, will develop thirteen hundred horse power and is now on the ground, having

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

been placed on the tracks at the mill.

When this plant has been completed the Orr Mills will be in the best condition so far as power is concerned in their history. The old Westinghouse, though in use for some ten years, was never satisfactory, and it was a relief to all concerned when it was cleared away.

The foundations for the new plant have been ready for some weeks and it is thought the everything will be placed and in readiness in a few weeks at least.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—A home enterprise, managed by Spartanburg women, Mrs. Helen Grimball Howland and Miss Ada Lucas, and employing local help, is the Grimball Manufacturing company, makers of children's and women's dresses and boys' suits for the wholesale trade. The plant, which is located over Connor's carpet store, has been in successful operation for about two weeks and gives promise of being a success from every standpoint. It is likely that the larger part of the output will be sold to local merchants, but it is contemplated that the company will put a representative on the road.

Dresses will be made for children from six to 14 years, finished well inside and outside, and with material guaranteed to be tub and sun proof, women's house dresses, boys' wash suits for spring trade, and white middy blouses and skirts.

The charter for the Grimball Manufacturing company calls for a \$5,000 corporation. Mrs. Howland is president and Miss Lucas secretary of the company.

**Tulsa, Okla.** — Negotiations have been closed which assure the erection of a new fabric mill here, north of Sand Springs Park, at the cost of \$2,500,000. It will employ 3,000 skilled laborers.

The factory buildings, which will cover 12 acres, are to be of structural steel, supplying plate glass openings for the necessary light for such an institution. A special hospital and other accessories of a similar nature will be built near the plant.

It will require 120 working days to finish the buildings and four months more to install machinery. Work will commence Sept. 1. The mills will be running June 1, 1915.

The name of the plant will be the Inez Manufacturing Co. All the capital is furnished by financiers from the East. But Charles Page, on whose land the factory is to be erected, will open a townsite near the mills.

Communication with Tulsa will be supplied by electric and steam railroads. Many of the higher officials of the mills will have their home in Tulsa.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

15

Editor's Note.—This is the report for Tulsa, but we do not believe any mill will be built.

### The Clafflin Failure.

Temporary receivers for the H. B. Clafflin Company have declared in a preliminary report that the total assets of the bankrupt firm were \$52,876,354 and total liabilities \$44,842,253.

It is not many firms that can fail with \$8,000,000 more assets than liabilities.

### Stephen Lowe Goes With Whiting Machine Works.

Stephen C. Lowe, who recently, after 14 years as sole selling agent in this country and Canada for John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Manchester, England, resigned this connection, will become associated with the Whiting Machine Works, Whitingville, Mass., on Oct. 1.

Mr. Lowe has made a special study of combing machinery, and his main work in his new connection will concern that portion of the Whiting production.

With profound sorrow we announce the death of our president, Mr. Charles H. Libbey on Monday, July 20th, 1914.

Graphite Lubricating Co.  
Bound Brook, New Jersey.

### To Try Cotton Maturing Machine.

John B. Hall of Philadelphia, inventor of a cotton maturing machine, is in South Carolina for several weeks. He plans to demonstrate his machine in Barnwell county. He will go to Columbia Friday and will arrange for a demonstration.

### Board of Governors Meet.

The Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association met at Asheville, N. C., last week, there being about twenty present.

The decision relative to the place of next meeting was postponed until fall, but it is understood that either Charlotte or Atlanta will be chosen.

### Wm. Firth to Continue Importing Machinery.

Wm. Firth of Boston, Mass., will not discontinue his textile machinery importing business as has been reported in some circles, but Edwin Barnes has resigned his position as salesman for Wm. Firth. Besides his importing business Wm. Firth is doing a large business on several specialties.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Buyers of cotton goods continue to operate in a very small way being content to wait for developments before purchasing more than their immediate needs.

Whenever large purchases are reported for future delivery it is usually the case that some standard makes are being engaged in order to secure advantages in prompt deliveries because of the low prices named at the opening. There are some standard lines of merchandise that are being bought moderately well, while others are being passed for the time being.

There is an unsatisfactory condition in the staple cotton goods markets, particularly brown goods. Osnaburghs, duck, drills, and specialties of this general character are being quoted at cost or below it. Some lines of sheetings are offered at very low figures.

There are only moderate offers on fine yarn goods for future delivery. Many of the converters are buying fancies in two and three set mill orders and great care is being used by buyers when they place any orders on spring goods to be made.

Print and ginghams are being purchased in small lots by jobbers and denims made by the smaller mills are not selling well, nor are heavy tickings in good shape.

Bleached cottons are quiet so far and cloths are being charged on old orders. This division of the market, the wide print cloth markets and the wide sheeting markets, are in rather better position than most others, and for immediate deliveries buyers are forced to pay asking prices on many numbers.

An active business is reported on the new light weight cloths that are being shown for summer wear. There is also a fair business being done by a few of the leading agencies carrying the best known standards in serges and the standard fabrics.

There seems to be no favorable aspect to the export trade and the demand especially from the larger markets is very light.

During the week the curtailment at Fall River, Mass., due to idle machinery continued at the rate of 85,000 pieces. The inauguration of a policy of curtailment on a four day a week schedule by a number of mills is looked for soon, since the majority of the manufacturers of Fall River have declined to take concerted action. It is well known in mill circles that certain mills are confronted with a serious situation because of the accumulation of goods due to the prolonged dull period.

Current quotations on cotton cloths:

Print cloths, 28-in.	
64x64s	3 3-4 3 3-4
Print cloths, 28-in.,	
64x60s	3 1-2 3 1-2
Gray goods, 38-in.,	
standard	5 1-8 5 1-16
Gray goods, 39-in.,	
68x72s	5 11-16 5 9-16

Brown sheetings, So.	
standard	8 8
Brown sheetings, 4-yd,	
56x60s	5 7-8 6 1-8
Brown sheetings, 3-yd	7 1-2 7 1-8
Denims, 9 ounces	17 17
Ticking, 8 ounces	13 13 1-4
Standard prints	5 1-4 5 1-2
Standard staple ging	6 1-4 6 3-4
Dress ginghams	9 9 1-4
Kid-fin. cambrics	4 1-2 4 3-4

### Standard Cotton Grading.

(Continued from Page 3.)

in the Liverpool scale also have wider color variation than the United States standards permit.

Although the grower may find that for practical purposes it is sufficient that he can distinguish between the three important grades of low middling, middling and good middling, the types of which are being prepared and sold by the department for \$7.50, others in the cotton trades are compelled to be more exact. For their purposes a full set of official cotton grades, each set showing nine grades, can be obtained from the department of agriculture at \$20 a set. The cotton to be graded is of course compared with these official grades. The work of grading can best be done in a room with a north light or skylight. Great care should be taken to see that none of the trash of the commercial cotton falls over the standard grades, and these grades should also be carefully kept from light and dust when not in use. Few people realize the importance of the latter precaution. The working standards that are in daily use deteriorate rapidly and it is necessary, therefore, to compare them frequently with official standards. It is on this account that these permanent standards preserved in vacuum tubes have been found so valuable.

### Supply and Takings of American.

World's takings—	This Yr.
Visible supply, Am. Aug 31.	1,057,598
Crop in sight to date.....	14,402,718

Total supply .....	15,460,316
Visible sup. Am. today.....	1,795,377

Burned at ports .....	41,465
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Less visible sup. Am.....	1,806,842
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World's tak. Am. ....	13,653,474
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American takings—	
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Stock at U. S. ports Aug. 31	216,106
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Coast to N. Y. Aug. 31....	15,000
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Ret. from foreign count....	3,124
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Rec. at U. S. ports.....	10,390,729
--------------------------	------------

Total supply at ports....	10,024,959
---------------------------	------------

Deduct—	
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Stock at ports today.....	268,718
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Exports to date .....	8,818,774
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So. mill takings from ports	140,243
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Burned at ports .....	41,465
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	9,289,200
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To North. mills from ports	1,385,759
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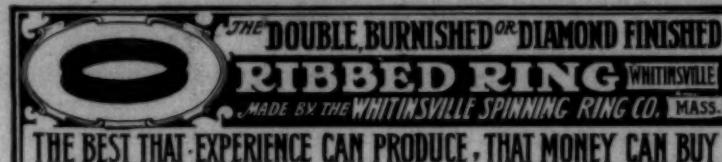
Overland to North. mills..	1,149,822
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Total North. mill takings..	2,535,581
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So. mill takings (est.).....	2,990,243
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Total American mill tak-	
--------------------------	--

ings (inc. Canada).....	5,525,824
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## WE MAKE THE BEST



Spinning  
and Twisting

TRAVELERS

Of Every  
Description

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative  
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.  
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EX-  
PORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

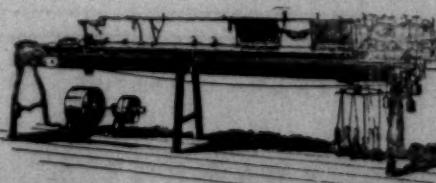
## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY  
COLE BROTHERS  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

**The Yarn Market**

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business in cotton yarns during the past week has been very dull and prices are said to have varied very widely. This is usually a dull period of the year and consumers of yarns are buying only for their immediate needs, preferring to wait for lower prices which they predict will be the result of lower cotton this fall.

There were a few sales of 10,000 to 25,000 pounds and one of 200,000 pounds of knitting yarn for fall delivery, but generally, the quantities purchased were small, especially by users of weaving yarns.

A few underwear mills say their business so far this season is fully up to last year's in volume, but there are others who say they are behind last season's volume. The men who claim to have sold fully as much as last year handle high grade goods generally branded, while those who have not made so good a showing as last year handle the cheaper lines.

Some manufacturers of hosiery yarn say they are getting new business for both prompt and future deliveries, but the orders are not so large as they would like to see. There are other manufacturers who say they are getting no business, and they are rather doubtful about others getting any.

Hosiery manufacturers generally are buying carded yarns, both Southern and Eastern, in small quantities, for quick and spot deliveries, and some of the prices are pretty low. Sales of 12s to 18s Southern frame spun cones were made on the basis of 19 1-2 and 20 cents for quick delivery. Sales of lots of one and two cases of 24s cones were made for 23 1-2 cents for quick deliveries.

**Southern Single Skeins.**

8s	18	—19 1-2
10s	19	—19 1-2
12s	19	—20
14s	20	—20 1-2
16s	20	1-2—21
20s	21	1-2—
26s	23	—
30s	25	—
30s	25	—25 1-2

**Southern Two-Ply Skeins.**

4s to 8s	18	1-2—19 1-2
10s	19	—19 1-2
12s	19	—20
14s	20	—20 1-2
16s	20	1-2—21
20s	21	1-2—
26s	23	—
30s	25	—25 1-2

**Carpet and Upholstery Yarn In Skeins.**

9-4 slack	19	1-2—
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**A. M. Law & Co. F.C. Abbott & Co.**

Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROKERS**

Charlotte, N. C.

**BROKERS**

**Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-  
road Stock and Other High  
Grade Securities**

Southern Single Warps:		
8s	19	—19 1-2
10s	19	—20
12s	20	—20 1-2
14s	20	—21
16s	20	1-2—21 1-2
20s	21	1-2—22
24s	23	—23 1-2
26s	23	1-2—24
30s	25	—
40s	29	—

**Southern Two-Ply Warps.**

Southern Two-Ply Warps.		
8s	18	1-2—19 1-2
10s	19	1-2—20
12s	20	—20 1-2
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	21	1-2—22
20s	22	—22 1-2
24s	23	1-2—
26s	14	—
30s	25	—25 1-2
40s	29	1-2—30
50s	36	—

**Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:**

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone:		
8s	19	—19 1-2
10s	20	—21
12s	20	1-2—21 1-2
14s	21	—22
16s	21	1-2—22 1-2
18s	22	—23
20s	22	1-2—23 1-2
22s	23	—23 3-4
24s	23	1-2—24 1-2
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	25	1-2—26 1-2

**Single Combed Peeler Skeins:**

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:		
50s	37	—
22s	23	1-2—24
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	26	—
22s	25	—25 1-2
24s	25	1-2—26
26s	26	—26 1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2

**Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:**

Two-Ply Carder Peeler in Skeins:		
24s	24	—
26s	24	1-2—25
30s	25	1-2—26
36s	28	1-2—29
40s	31	—32
50s	37	—
60s	45	—46

**Then What?**

He—if I squeeze you will you squeal?

She—What do you think I am—a talking doll?—Ex.

**A. M. Law & Co. F.C. Abbott & Co.**

Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROKERS****Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities****South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.****North Carolina Mill Stocks.**

Bid	Asked
Arista	...
Alpine, pfd	100
Avon	...
Brown, com	115
Brown, pfd	100
Cabarrus	120
Cannon	150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100
Chadwick-Hoskins, com.	...
Chronicle	160
Cliffside	190 195
Dakota	125
Dixie	60
Entwistle	100 115
Efird	134 1/2
Erwin, com	155
Erwin, pfd	120 105
Flint Mill	150 234
Gibson	109 110
Gray Mfg. Co.	130
Henrietta	117
Highland Park	190
Highland Park, pfd.	102
Imperial	130
Kesler	140
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd.	85
Loray, com	10
Lowell	200
Majestic	150
Paola	70
Patterson	129
Raleigh	85
Vance	70
Washington	...
Wiscasset	140
Oconee, pfd.	100&int.
Pacolet com	103
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int.
Parker, com	6
Parker, pfd	30
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar.	85 90
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	115
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95 100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	140 145
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	92
Richland C. M., pfd.	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140 160
Saxon Mills	116
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	45 52
Spartan Mills	116
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280
Union-Buffalo M. 1 pfd.	35
Union-Buffalo, 2 pfd.	3 5
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...
Ware Shoals M. C. S. C.	70
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	61
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd	35
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	95
Williamston Mills, S. C.	95
Woodruff Cot. M. S. C.	95 100
Woodside Cot. M. S. C.	...
Williamston Cot. M. pfd	95

## Personal Items

J. E. Pressley is now overseer of carding at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co. No. 1.

W. L. Stoner has resigned as overseer of spinning at Berryton, Ga.

H. Lee Dearman, superintendent of Dixie Mills, Mooresville, N. C., is on a business trip to Philadelphia and New York.

W. H. Hadley has resigned as section man in spinning at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., to accept a position at the Postex Mills, Post City, Tex.

H. C. Mason has resigned as overseer of carding at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., to become superintendent of the Bellwill Mill of the same place.

M. T. Poovey has resigned his position as overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting at the Trenton (Tenn.) Cotton Mills to accept his former position at Bemis, Tenn.

W. P. Goforth, who has been connected with the Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co. stores for the last nineteen years, has resigned to enter the mercantile business on his own account.

A. C. Coley has resigned his position with the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Buffalo Mills of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. C. Duckworth of Williamston, S. C., has been appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization and will be chairman of the committee to equalize cotton mill assessments.

O. F. Benton of Gainesville, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Berryton, Ga.

T. J. McNeely of Salisbury, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Elberton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

### Finger Cut Off.

Joe Harris, a young white man who works at the Gaffney (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, had the misfortune to have the index finger of his right hand caught in the gearing of a carding machine Friday morning. From the front knuckle to the end of his finger the flesh was torn off to the bone, and the nail was pulled out.

### Trip to Seashore.

The Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills on Tuesday gave the employees of the company an outing at the seashore. A special train over the Norfolk Southern Railroad carried about 500 people to Morehead City, at the company's expense. For several years past the management has tendered the trip and invariably it has been patronized by almost the entire force.

### Had Fingers Cut Off.

Three fingers and a thumb were completely severed from the left hand of Frank Hawley, an operative of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., leaving nothing on the hand but the little finger.

Hawley was employed in the picker room of No. 4 mill and while in the act of removing some waste cotton from the beater, allowed the rapid moving piece of machinery to catch his left hand, with the result

### Child Drowns in Swimming Pool.

Seven-year-old Lee Dotson, a pupil in the Primary Industrial school on North Highlands, and the son of Ernest Dotson, a spinner in the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing company's mill was drowned in the swimming pool in the rear of the school on July 22. The body was recovered.

The child was dead when his body was discovered in the water, and efforts at resuscitation were un-

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

availing. An inquest was held, the verdict being accidental drowning.

Lee Dotson attended school as usual but when the pupils reassembled after the noonday recess, he was missing. Companions reported when inquiry was made by the teacher that Lee had been seen to go into a vacant lot next to the school playground to pick figs. That was about one o'clock. Soon after a search was instituted, it having been learned that the child had not returned to his home, and at 2:30 o'clock the lifeless body was found in the swimming pool.

### More About Fink

(Continued from Page 10.)

was removed from the Gates hotel to the county jail Saturday night by the sheriff and will be held there pending some disposition of his case. He has not yet secured counsel.—Greenville (S. C.) Daily News of July 27th.

Just before going to press we are advised that Gov. Blease of South Carolina has refused to honor the requisition from the Governor of Alabama for Fink and it is uncertain what will be done with him. A mill at Gaffney, S. C., has issued a warrant for him, but it was about eight years ago that they purchased his recipe.

, Ala., July 27, 1914.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,  
Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 13th inst., we note in your last issue of the Bulletin that Fink has been apprehended.

We received a telegram from the Union Bleachery Co., Wednesday, July 22nd, that this man had been arrested at their place, and we at once made preparations to have him brought to the State of Alabama for prosecution.

We went to Montgomery to see the Governor on Thursday to get necessary requisition papers, and sent our sheriff after Fink, that night. However, we received a telegram Saturday that Governor Blease does not care to honor our requisition papers.

The Union Bleachery Co. wired us Saturday afternoon that several more cases had developed in South Carolina against this party.

We trust the Governor of South Carolina will see his way clear to honor our requisition, as we find a number of cases here in our State.

You are to be congratulated upon the exposure of this fraud, in your valuable publication, especially giving it so much space as you did after we wrote you our letter, and should we not be successful in prosecuting this party, we at least feel satisfied that calling attention to this fact, and exposing this fraud has saved other manufacturers from being defrauded by this same concern.

We certainly appreciate your hearty co-operation, and with our best regards, believe us,

Yours very truly,

## OLD SHUTTLES MADE NEW

Why throw your Old Shuttles away when you can save  
money by having them refilled at the

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(Formerly Skidmore & Jordan)

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS, OVERHAULERS, and REPAIRERS of COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY.

There is a large sale over the country on a No. 1 flange ring, which means a great saving in the traveler bill by means of the weight of the traveler being made up into a smaller circle. We are selling large quantities of No. 1 Flange single rings to fit a No. 2 Flange holder, which saves you the cost of purchasing new holders, as well as saving on the price of the ring. Our rings are made by one of the very best and oldest ring manufacturers of the North. If interested, write for price.

## SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



**T**HIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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100 William Street, New York  
CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Spinning Bands For Sale.

A better band made from good stock, for less money than can be made on the small band machine. Will deliver Spinning or Twister Bands, all automatically made, in 100-lb. lots at 23c. a pound. All bands guaranteed perfect.

Aragon Cotton Mills,  
Rock Hill, S. C.

## A Few Families Wanted.

Wanted—A few good families of carding and spinning room help, such as drawing and fly frame hands, spinners, doffers, spoolers, etc. Can use a few hands in other departments. Good running work and good wages. Write or call on W. T. Royster, overseer of carding, J. F. Mims, overseer of spinning, or O. H. Farr, Supt., Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 748.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or carding and spinning in any size mill. Have long experience and have always made good. Now employed. Address No. 749.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience including 4 years as overhauler. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 750.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning at not less than \$2.50 per day. Age 31. Sober. 15 years experience in carding and

spinning. Can furnish good references. Address No. 751.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience, especially on market yarns and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 752.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed. Have run present job 3 years, and can furnish best of reference. Age 29. Have two hands for mill. Health of wife only reason for changing. Address No. 753.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine yarns with special experience on hosiery yarns. Fine references from former employer. Address No. 754.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on both white and colored goods and have had charge of large rooms. Can give last employer as reference. Address No. 755.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 756.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 757.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had experience in successful mills and can furnish fine references from former employers. Address No. 758.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or traveling salesman. Have had long experience as overseer of large spinning rooms and can give former employers as reference. Address No. 759.

WANT position as carder or machinist. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 760.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience and first-class references. Can get results. Address No. 761.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience both in the mill and erecting looms. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 762.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Had 8 years experience in locomotive and marine work and cotton mill repair

shops. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 763.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 764.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving, two years superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 765.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 766.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but for good reasons wish to change. Special experience on hosiery yarns, both colored and white. Fine references from former employers. Address No. 767.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or spinner in large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 768.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 769.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am considered an A-1 carder. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 770.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 771.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in large mill, but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 772.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 773.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room 14 years experience as overseer and can handle product of any mill in South. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day considered. Address No. 774.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 775.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fancy fine goods. Can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 776.

WANT position as superintendent

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*Patent Lawyers*

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or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 777.

A HUSTLER for production wants job as overseer of weaving. 15 years experience on shirtings, drills and duck, can give first-class reference as to my ability to run and manage a weave room. In order to take a needed rest I resigned my position several months ago, and have been in the canvassing business since. Address No. 778.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 779.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 41. Married; 20 years experience. 15 years overseer. Good references. Address No. 780.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 781.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or salesman for sizing compound. Have had long experience in the mill and as salesman and can furnish good references. Address No. 782.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 783.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish good references. Address No. 784.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experience on both white and colored goods and have always given satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 785.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but do not like present location. Long experience and good references. Address No. 786.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Thursday, July 30, 1914.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a Southerner, but have for some time been employed in Eastern mills. Have given satisfaction but prefer to return South. Have valuable experience. Address No. 787.

WANT position as superintendent or carder. Have had experience in as overseer of large card room, both North and South. Excellent references. Address No. 788.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns, but would take hard yarn mill. Now employed and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 789.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 790.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Long experience. Now employed, but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 791.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, finishing or cloth room. Long experience as weaver and am also expert cloth room and finisher man, including colored goods. Address No. 792.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 793.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer healthier location. Good references. Address No. 794.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 795.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 796.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 798.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and

given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 799.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of loom. Good references. Address No. 801.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced overseer and also a good designer. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 802.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer. Married. Age 27. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 803.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 804.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinner in large mill. 13 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 805.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 806.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 807.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and am giving entire satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. My references are all that can be desired. Address No. 808.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and spinner and have been well trained. Am competent to handle mill and can give satisfaction. Address No. 809.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and assistant superintendent. Graduate Ga. Tech. Age 27. Married. Want larger job. Good references. Address No. 810.

WANT a position as overseer of carding in small room, or second hand in large one. Am now employed but want higher salary. Twenty-four years experience. Can amply furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 811.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 812.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill

or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 813.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good experience. Fine references. Address No. 814.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemical or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 815.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 816.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 9 years experience as overseer on coarse and medium numbers and have made good on all jobs. Address No. 817.

POSITION as superintendent or manager wanted by young man of good habits with college education and about five years experience in cotton mill office. Is anxious to make a connection with some future to it. Thoroughly familiar with all the details of office work, accurate book-keeper, can use typewriter and of executive ability. Would be glad to have a personal interview. Also have experience as superintendent. Address No. 818.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in a medium size mill, or second hand in large mill. Now employed in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 819.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer in good mills for 20 years and feel competent to run a mill. Have made good on past jobs and can make good as superintendent. Address No. 820.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married; age 32. Good references. Address No. 821.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent on from 6 to 30s and sheeting, ratines and dress goods. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 822.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed but would change for larger job or promotion. Address No. 823.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address

No. 824.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on ten days notice. Address No. 825.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Age 29. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 826.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 828.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing compound. Am 42 years of age and have good reference to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from present and former employers. Address No. 837.

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Mason Machine Works.  
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American Felt Co.

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Clinchfield Fuel Co.

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Atherton Pin and Grid Bar. Co.

**HUMIDIFIERS—**

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G. M. Parks Co.

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Mason Machine Works.

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Seydel Mfg. Co.

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**WARPERS—**

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Draper Co.

**WILLOWS—**

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C. G. Sargent Sons Co.

**WINDERS—**

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**SLASHER OIL—**

W. C. Robinson &amp; Sons Co.

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Keever Bros. Co.

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**SOFTENERS—COTTON—**

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New Brunswick Chemical Co.

A. Klipstein &amp; Co.

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**SPINDLE—**

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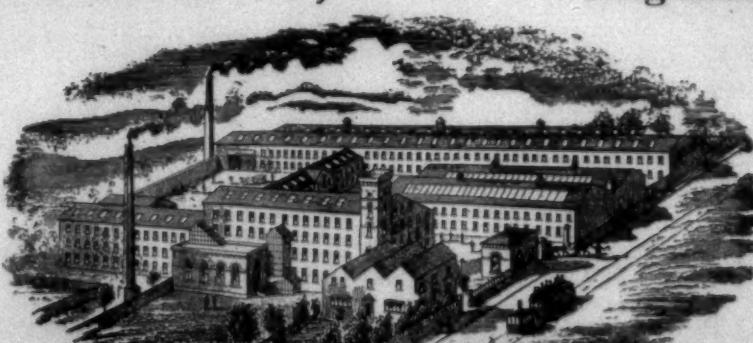
A. Klipstein &amp; Co.

Seydel Mfg. Co.

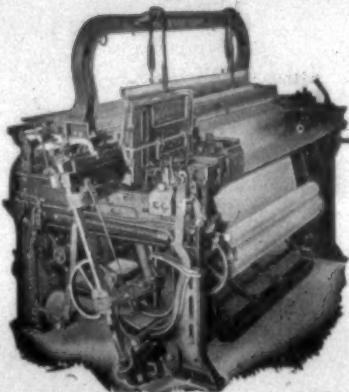
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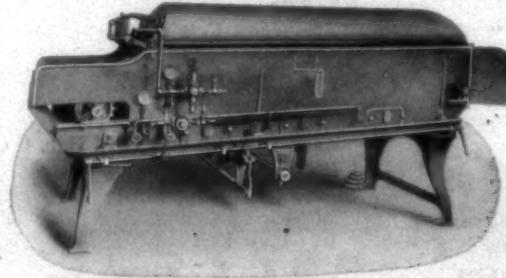
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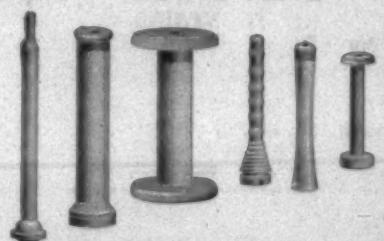
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